

DYNENSON, Izak; KRAWCZYK, Zofia; SKWIERCZYSKA, Janina

An attempt to replace 2 % silver nitrate in the classic Crede's method with 20 % sulfathiazole solution. Gin. polska 29 no.3:271-274 May-June 58.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecyh A. M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. J-Sierszewski oraz z Kliniki Chorob Oczy A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr J. Sobanski. Adres: Lodz, Curie-Sklodowskiej 15.

(OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, prev. & control

Crede's method, replacement of silver nitrate with sulfathiazole solution (Pol))

(SULFATHIAZOLE, ther. use

prev. of ophthalmia neonatorum in Crede's method, as substitute for silver nitrate (Pol))

(SILVER NITRATE

replacement with sulfathiazole in Crede's method for prev. of ophthalmia neonatorum (Pol))

KICINSKI, Janusz; KRAWCZYK, Zofia; SKWIERCZYNsKA, Janina

Analysis of labor complicated by late pregnancy toxemias with a reference to changes in the fundus oculi. Ginek. Pol. 33 no.2:217-228 '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sieroszewski oraz Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sobanski.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS statist)  
(FUNDUS OCULI in pregn)  
(LABOR statist)

SKWIRZYNISKI, T.

Basic tasks of investment services for 1955, p. 1. (GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA, Warszawa, Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, Jan. 1955,  
Uncl.

SKWIRZYNSKI, Walerian, mgr inz.

Progress of geodetic techniques as applied in forest management and development offices. Przegl geod 35 no.4:163-164 Ap '63.

S/058/62/000/010/076/093  
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Sk'yaffino, P.

TYPE: Characteristics of ferromagnetic materials with a rectangular hysteresis loop

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 49, abstract 10E378  
("Tr. I Mezhdunar. kongressa Nezhdunar. federatsii po avtomat.  
upr.", 1960. (T. 4). Tekhn. sredstva avtomatiki. Moscow, AN SSSR,  
1961, 67 - 87. Discuss., 87 - 105)

TEXT: The dynamic behavior of ferromagnetic cores is described by a phenomenological equation into which there enter terms containing the magnetic induction, B, the first and second derivatives of induction with respect to time,  $dB/dt$  and  $d^2B/dt^2$ , and the magnetic intensity function describing the static curve of remagnetization. A circumstantial mathematical study is conducted on this dynamic equation for material with a static hysteresis loop approximated by line segments. Transient and steady-state processes are investigated for a core subjected to the action of a sinusoidal magnetic field. The output voltage curve and the dynamic hysteresis loop of a ferromagnetic material, with the

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Characteristics of ferromagnetic materials...

S/058/62/000/010/075/093  
AC61/1101

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back branch of the hysteresis loop being approximated by an exponential curve are calculated. As is shown, a full description of the dynamic behavior of the core requires that, besides the principal parameters of the static hysteresis loop two dynamic factors, determinable experimentally, be known. The author notes that the calculation methods that have been worked out are useful in calculating the magnetic cores of storage systems. In a discussion on the present paper, K. M. Polivanov and A. I. Pirogov (USSR) report of methods of calculating the dynamic characteristics of ferromagnetic materials, that have been developed at the Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute).

A. Shishkov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Comments: No comments.

Authoritative Source:

Attachment:

Source: London, Daily Mail (London, a newspaper) dated, No 5, May 31, p 402  
Text: "The Duke William WORRY is Bewildered."

GPO 981643

SKYBOVA, Marta; SMARDA, Jan

A survey of the flora in the Branna River Basin in Hraby  
Jesenik Mountains. Prir cas slezsky 23 no.2:193-206 '62.

KHULUBEY, Kh. [Hulubei, H.]; NYAMU, I. [Neamu, I.]; FRANTS, I. [Frant, I.];  
MARTALOGU, N. [Martalogu, N.]; SKYNTET, N. [Scintei, N.];  
IVASHKU, M. [Ivascu, M.]; BERINDE, A. [Berinde, A.]

Scattering of low-energy protons on S<sup>32</sup>. Zhur. eksp. i teor.  
fiz. 42 no. 6:1433-1437 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut atomnoy fiziki Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy  
Respubliky, Bukharest.

(Protons—Scattering)  
(Sulfur)

L 9810-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2

ACC NR: AP5027995

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/007/0327/0329

AUTHOR: Khulubey, Kh.; Skyntey, N.; Berinde, A.; Martalogu, N.; Nyamu, I.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest, Rumania

TITLE: Small-angle scattering of protons by Mg<sup>24</sup>SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu.  
(Prilozheniya), v. 2, no. 7, 1965, 327-329

TOPIC TAGS: Proton scattering, magnesium, scattering cross section, angular distribution

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to explain earlier results on inelastic scattering of protons with excitation of the first-excited level of Mg<sup>24</sup> ( $Q = 1.37$  Mev) (O. F. Nemets and G. A. Prokopets, ZhETF v. 38, 693, 1960) at an incident-proton energy 6.8 Mev. The results indicate that whereas at medium and large scattering angles the scattering proceeds for the most part via compound nucleus production, at small angles an appreciable role should be played by some other mechanism. To explain this fact, the authors studied inelastic small-angle proton scattering with semiconductor detectors, the use of which eliminates some errors of the earlier procedure. The protons were obtained in the cyclotron of the Physics Institute in Bucharest by accelerating atomic-hydrogen ions. The detector used was a silicon semiconductor, covered with a tantalum plate. The monitor was a scintillation counter oriented 90° relative to the proton beam direction. The target was a thin rolled magnesium foil 1 mm/cm<sup>2</sup> thick. The measurements were made in steps of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009101

S/0056/63/045/006/1822/1826

AUTHORS: Khulubey, Kh.; Frants, Zh.; Martalogu, N.; Sky\*ntey, N.; Ivashku, M.; Berinde, A.; Nyamu, I.

TITLE: Scattering of protons with energies below 5 MeV by Ne-20

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963,  
1822-1826

TOPIC TAGS: proton inelastic scattering, excitation function, proton elastic scattering, neon 20, scattered proton angular distribution, compound nucleus, compound nucleus model, excitation mechanism, scattering mechanism

ABSTRACT: To check on the possible formation of a compound nucleus and to investigate the conditions under which the curves of the angular distribution for inelastic scattering change their form, the excitation functions were measured for elastic and inelastic scat-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009101

tering of 3.35--5.15 Mev protons by Ne<sup>20</sup> at an angle of 90°. The angular distributions for 3.65, 400, 4.15, and 4.35 MeV incident protons were also measured. The authors reported similar work at lower energy (Nucl. Phys. v. 39, 686, 1962). Variations in the energy dependence of the excitation function and the angular distributions have confirmed the formation of the compound nucleus during the course of the reaction. Data by H. Heitler, A. N. May, and C. F. Powell (Proc. Roy. Soc. v. 190, 180, 1947) indicating a sharp increase in the elastic scattering differential cross section at angles below 50° are not confirmed. Elastic scattering plays a larger role in the formation of the compound nucleus and this accounts for the observed increase in cross section at large angles. The change in the form of the curves of the inelastically scattered protons can also be attributed to some effects of a compound nucleus in which a limited number of levels is excited. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009101

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest, Rumania

SUBMITTED: 24Jun63

DATE ACQ: 02Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

SKYRIK, Karel (Brno); FAROUNEK, Dalibor (Brno); MAREK, Miroslav (Brno)

Surface heat exchanger, in particular the water heater  
for heat exchange plants. Energetika CZ 14 nov 53 Ja'64.

29213  
S/102/61/000/005/005/005  
D274/D302

9,7500 (1024)  
AUTHORS: Skyrta, B.K., and Stulov, V.A. (Kyyiv)

TITLE: Sequential magnetic decoder

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, no. 5, 1961, 73 - 76

TEXT: A decoder incorporating magnetic elements with a rectangular hysteresis-loop is described. It is destined for contactless frequency systems in remote control. The decoder operates on a two-code signal, having two frequencies which follow each other in time. The advantage of such a decoder over other ferrite-diode decoders consists in that it no longer requires a special switching element for signal reception. The decoder incorporates toroidal ferrite cores. A block diagram of the decoder is shown. Each core has 5 windings. Winding 1 serves for remagnetizing the core from state 0 to 1; winding 2 serves for counting, it changes the core from 1 to 0; counting takes place only when the core is remagnetized from 1 to 0, by means of diodes in the circuits of windings 4 and 5; windings 4 and 5 are output windings which connect the in-

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29213  
S/102/61/000/005/005/005  
D274/D302

Sequential magnetic decoder

dividual triggers of the controlled object. The frequency pulse arrives at the filter inputs and after filtering and rectifying -- at the input of the Schmitt trigger (limiter); thereupon, the pulse is amplified and applied to the magnetic decoder. The key trio-  
des K0 and KC are controlled by a univibrator which operates on transmission of the first code (indicating the character of the operation). Thereupon, one of the keys (KC) is opened, and the other (K0) -- closed. The first code arrives at the corresponding terminal of the decoder input. The following signal is applied to the second input-terminal (after passing through the key-amplifier) The cores of windings 2 (which are placed horizontally) are connected in series with the windings 1 of the cores which are remagnetized. Assume the pulse is applied to the fifth terminal; then the vertical series of cores (of winding 1) which correspond to that terminal, are remagnetized from 0 to 1; the horizontal series  $w_2$  does not change its state with the exception of core 4 which changes from 1 to 0; thereby, a pulse is applied from its windings 4 and 5 to the corresponding control trigger. After the informa-

Card 2/3

Soviet, Steel, Technology, 1954.

Steel

Cooling speed and annealing preparation of 40K2, 40M12, and 40N12 steels. Vest.mach.  
31, no. 10, 1954.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, September 1954. FICLAS.

1. SKUYEV, P. V., LARIONOV, N. V., Eng., SAPRYGIN, I. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Metals - Head Treatment
7. Reducing stresses in parts by annealing. No 9 1952
  
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SKUYEV, P.V.

✓ 2838\* (Russian.) Hydrogen Effect on Mechanical Properties  
of Steel. Vliyanie vodoroda na mekhanicheskie svoistva stali.  
P. V. Skuyev, L. I. Kvatser, and V. E. Shapiro. Sfat, v. 16, no.  
10, Oct. 1968, p. 909-915.

The effect of H on plasticity and ductility of steel in relation  
to its chemical composition, strength, structure, and testing  
temperature.

3

SKYVA, Ladislav, inz.

Electric railroad transportation laboratory. Zel dop tech  
ll no. ll:331~333 '63.

56-34-4-52/Se  
 Authors: Baryatov, S. A., Vinogradov, A., Koplyor, D. K.,  
 Korolevich, Yu. B., Pastukhov, R. I., Sidorenko, V. M.,  
 Shchegoleva, E. I., Philippovets, N.

Title: On Radiation of  $\pi^+$ -Particles During the Capture of K-Mesons  
 by Nuclei. In: Phenomena (Separately) - Nuclear pri-  
 vative Seminar Farman v. Polozov (1951)

Periodicals: Journal experimentaloy i teoretičeskoy fiziki, 1954,  
 Vol. 34, No. 4, pp. 1028 - 1036 (PMZ)

Abstract: A stack of Tiford G-5 emulsion; each having a thickness of  
 0.5 mm, was irradiated with  $K^-$ -mesons with momenta of about  
 60 MeV/c in the beamtron at Berkeley. An emulsion of  
 about 1 cm thick dissociated about 3 cases of a decay of  $\Lambda$ -particles  
 in the immediate vicinity of capture (refs. 1, 2, 3). In  
 the continuation the authors endeavored to find a correlation  
 between the process of production and the decay of the  
 $\Lambda$ -particle when they are not within the range of  
 vision of the microscope. The process of autocorrelation in-  
 sertion is described. The obtained data, the measured state  
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and all tracks longer than 500  $\mu$  of single protons, which  
 lie within the emulsion layer were recorded. In this way  
 16 cases of the decay of  $\Lambda$ -particles were found. The  
 authors give a short report on their search for the pro-  
 duction processes. The production processes were found for  
 15  $\Lambda$ -particles. The results of the measurements are con-  
 tained in a table. In 5 cases of producing  $\Lambda$ -particles  
 the corresponding  $\Lambda$ -particle could have dissociated  
 into two particles. The authors conclude that the observed  
 processes may be explained by a stop. Also  
 possible explanations for the failure to find the  
 dissociation of  $\Lambda$ -particle are mentioned. The comparison of the  
 results of the production processes can  
 be useful for the investigation of different nuclear re-  
 actions accompanying the production of  $\Lambda$ -particles as well  
 as for the investigation of the  $\Lambda$ -particle themselves.  
 The authors thank Ye. Germe, Professor N. Davyd and N. T.  
 Polyakova for solving the problem and for valuable ad-  
 vice with respect to this work. There are 1 table and 4  
 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

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Association: Correspondence Institute Fizicheskikh Issledovanii  
 (Institute of Nuclear Research)

Date: January 16, 1958

Subject: 1. Nucleus-nucleus reactions

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21(7) 50P/56-36-3-6/71  
 AUTHORS: Baytyan, G. L., Grinenko, Yu. P., Nosafilov, A. A.,  
 Podgoretskii, N. I., Shtanicheva, Z. I.

TITLE: The Production of  $\pi^0$ -mesons in the Interaction Between Protons  
 With Energies of ~9 Bev and Photoeulsion Nuclei (Generalization  
 of secondary pion via deuterium proton + energy ~9 GeV  
 a nuclear forcefield)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Ekspериментальной i теоретической физики, 1959,

Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 630-639 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of solving the problem of the interaction of high-energy particles, it is of interest to know the energy portion k carried off by secondary mesons. Grigor'ev and Martin (Ref 1) determined k as amounting to ~3% for interaction between cosmic particles ( $E \sim 10^{10}$  ev) and light nuclei. The present paper deals with investigations of the average energy of  $\pi^0$ -mesons produced by ~9 Bev protons on photoeulsion nuclei. MuKp emulsions of the type B (150 $\mu$ ) were used. Proton irradiation was carried out on the synchrophasotron of the OITel. Investigation was indirect; the electron-positron pairs were investigated which had been produced by the  $\pi^0$ -mesons originating from  $\Lambda$ -decay. For  $R = n_0/n_e$  an

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The Production of  $\pi^0$ -mesons in the Interaction Between Protons With Energies of ~9 Bev and Photoeulsion Nuclei. Shatashvili et al.  
 estimate is  $R \sim 0.5$ . Figure 1 shows the measured distribution of the angles of emission of electron-positron pairs of the fast charged particles and stars, found by following the fast primary protons and stars, and by following the fast secondary particles. For  $n_0$  and  $n_e$ , 1.126.2 and 1.126.7 is obtained, which agrees well with the values of reference 4. The mean energy of  $\pi^0$ -mesons is determined from  $f = E_{\pi^0}^2$ , for  $f = 1.6$   $E_{\pi^0} = 75 \pm 100$  Mev is obtained. The mean energy generated by a meson, according to  $\bar{E}_{\pi^0} = 1/2(m_{\pi^0})^2$ , is case  $E_{\pi^0} = 3.0 \pm 0.71$  a more exact estimate gives  $3.2 \pm 0.6$ . The energy spectrum is carried off by mesons therefore amounts to 0.55-0.66 Mev. In conclusion, the authors thank Yu. I. Denysh for discussing results, and V. P. Solodikina for assisting in the work of evaluation. There are 2 figures and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Oprel'dinnnyy Institut Valeriova Isiedovandy  
 (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1959

Card 2/2

SLABA, J.

Effect of grain size on the absorptive power [for ionizing rays] of Czechoslovakian barite. V. Ponítek and J. Slába. Chem. Erde 17, 73-80 (1954).—The protective effect of ionizing rays of mortar from a mixt. of barite and cement depends on the grain size of the barite. B. F. G.

BREJCHA, M.; SLABA, J.; TOPOL', O.

Application of photography in practical dosimetry. Cesk.onkol.  
2 no.2-3:177-182 1955.

1. Onkologicke odd. SNF v Praze XII a n.p. Zdravotnické opravny,  
roentgenotechnicke odd. v Praze. MUDr M. Brejcha, MUDr O. Topol',  
SNF Praha XII, Šbrobarova 50. RNDr J. Slaba, Zdravotnické opravny,  
n. p., Praha I, Martinska 3)  
(RADIOTHERAPY,  
dosimetry, photography in)  
(PHOTOGRAPHY,  
in dosimetry of x-ray)

SKLADAL, J.; KOZEL, J.; KOCI, B.; SLABA, J.; Za technicke spoluprace  
E. Braunove a A. Resia.

Experiences with a fluid contrast medium for roentgenographic  
picture of the respiratory tract. Cesk. fysiol. 5 no.2:246-  
249 23 June 56.

1. Ustav klinicke fysiologie LF KU, Ustav lekarske vysiky LF KU,  
Praha. Demonstrovano na Sjezdu cs. fysiologu, farmakologu a  
biochemiku dne 19. rujna 1954 v Praze.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT, radiography,  
contrast media, fluid (Cz))

(CONTRAST MEDIA,  
in respiratory tract radiography (Cz))

SKLADAL, J.; KOZEL, J.; KOCI, B.; SLABA, J.

The question of a gaseous x-ray contrast medium for x-ray of  
the respiratory apparatus. Physiol. bohem. 5 no.3:330-332  
1956.

1. Institute of Clinical Physiology and Institute of Medical  
Physics, Prague.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT, radiography,  
gaseous contrast media)

(CONTRAST MEDIA,  
gaseous for x-ray of respiratory tract)

SLABA, Jaroslav, MUDr.

Czech priority in radiograms. Acta radiol. cancer.bohem. 10  
no.1:43-44 Mar 1956.

1. Rentgenotechnické oddělení n.p. Zdravotnické opravny, Praha.  
(ROENTGENOLOGY  
in Czech.)

SLABA, J.  
LACH, V.  
POTUCEK, V.

Ceramics as protection against ionizing radiation. p. 156.

STAVIVO. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 37,  
no. 5, May 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, VOL. 8, no. 7,  
July 1 1959  
Unclu.

S/081/62/000/024/014/052  
B117/B186

AUTHOR: Slaba, Jaroslav

TITLE: Soft X-rays applied to material testing of plastics and light alloy products

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 828, abstract 24P37 (Material. sb. SVUMT. 1959. Praha, 1960, 449 - 464 [Czech; summaries in Russ., Ger., and Eng.])

TEXT: The authors examined the possibility of using soft X-rays obtained at anode potentials of 20 - 60 kv and wave lengths of 0.21 - 0.62 Å for testing light alloys, polyamides, as well as pure and filled epoxy resin, the samples being 1 - 40 mm thick. Optimum conditions for X-raying these materials were worked out on the basis of experimental curves and photographs. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

JENICEK, Ladislav, inz. dr.; SLABA, Jaroslav, RNDr.

Radiation of materials. Stroj vyr 11 no.9:462-463 S '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie (for Slaba).

Z/032/63/013/003/005/006  
E073/E135

AUTHOR: Slaba J., Doctor of Natural Sciences

TITLE: The possibility of identifying flaws by means of betatron flaw detection

PERIODICAL: Strojirenstvi, v.13, no.3, 1963, 215-217

TEXT: The author considers that hitherto published information on betatron flaw detection has not been sufficiently critical. It was believed that the introduction of betatrons and linear accelerators would result in fully solving the problem of flaw detection of materials with a thickness in excess of 100 mm and that ultrasonic methods could be dispensed with. Experimental statistical investigations carried out at SVUMT on the possibility of distinguishing flaws in welds of thick sheet have shown that this is not the case. These experiments have shown that subjective assessment of the photographic plates depends on a number of factors and that the photographic material as well as the physical and mental state of the experimenter play an important role. The possibility of distinguishing a flaw by means of hard X-rays differs greatly for each grade of film used and if, for instance,

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The possibility of identifying flaws... Z/032/63/013/003/005/006  
E073/E135

a flaw of 1.2% of the thickness can be detected at a depth of 240 mm, say, with a film FOMA INDUX BG, this will not apply to, say, the film AGFA TEXO F, where the value may be 1%. It is emphasized that more extensive statistical work is required in order to determine under what conditions and with what grades of film flaws of minimum dimensions can be detected. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: SVÚMT Praha (SVÚMT, Prague)

Card 2/2

SLABA, Jaroslav, RNDr.; SEVCIK, Jan, prof.

Contribution to turbine blade control. Zpravodaj VZLU no.3:  
171-172 '63.

Z/039/61/022/009/003/005

D254/D303

AUTHORS: Bartoňová, Nadežda and Slabá, Libuše

TITLE: Weston normal cells

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudový obzor, v. 22, no. 9, 1961, 550-553

TEXT: The article lists the types of Weston normal cells produced by the Metra Plant in Blansko and describes the methods for testing these reference cells. The Metra, National Enterprise (Measuring Instruments Plant) in Blansko produced 3 types of Class I and Class II saturated Weston normal cells (in compliance with CSN 35 6402), namely the METRA W 100 "non-tilting" which must be kept in vertical position, the METRA W 100 T1 "tilting" which can be used in any position, and the novel miniature METRA W 100 T2 which is intended for portable measuring instruments and has an H-shaped container made of plastic material. The electromotive force of the cells was measured for a period of 6 months with a METRA type QLK compensator bridge and an external DGz galvanometer which has a sensitivity of  $1 \cdot 10^{-9} A$ . According to the measurements, the METRA-produced Weston cells can be classified into Class I (emf

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Weston normal cells

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D254/D303

1.01855 - 1.01875 [V<sub>abs</sub>], permissible emf change per year 50[mV] ) and Class II (emf 1.01845 - 1.01885 [V<sub>abs</sub>], permissible emf change per year 100[mV] ). The internal impedance of the Weston cells was measured by an improved method: After emf measuring, when the compensator was still balanced, this equilibrium was disturbed by a certain value (e.g.  $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$  of the nominal value) which resulted in a galvanometer deflection which is inversely proportional to the internal impedance. The internal impedance of Weston cells type METRA ranges from 400 to 1,500Ω. The temperature coefficients of the novel METRA W 100 T2 were measured on the same compensator-galvanometer arrangement with an SF30R thermostat (product of the Mechanik Plant in Dresden, SZG) which has a temperature stability of  $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ . The time after which the emf settled at the value characteristic for a certain temperature is 3 - 3.5 hrs when measured in air and 1.5 - 2 hrs when measured in an oil bath. In conclusion the authors state that the Weston normal cells, produced by the Metra Plant in Blansko are suitable for most intricate emf laboratory measurements and that their quality meets world standards.

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Weston normal cells

Z/039/61/022/009/003/005  
D/254/D303

There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 14 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publications reads as follows: Vinal-Brickwedde: Metastability of Cadmium Sulfate and its Effect on Electromotive Force of Saturated Standard Cells. National Bureau of Standard Cells. Research Paper RP 1389, vol. 26, 1941; L. H. Brickwedde - G. W. Vinal: Electromotive Force of Saturated Standard Cells Containing Deuterium Oxide. National Bureau of Standards Research Paper RP 1389, vol. 26, 1941; G.W. Vinal - Howard M. Langhorne: Effect of Glass Containers on the Electromotive Force of Weston Normal Cells. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards: Research Paper RP 588, vol. 11, Aug 1933; E. F. Mueller - H. F. Stimson: A Temperature-Control Box of saturated Weston Standard Cells. National Bureau of Standards. Research Paper RP 739, vol. 13, Nov 1934.

ASSOCIATION: METRA Blansko, n. p. (METRA Blansko, National Enterprise).

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1961

Card 3/3

SLABA, N.

Total probability of characteristic temperatures on the  
territory of Bohemia and Moravia. Meteor. zpravy 15 no.1:  
8-16 F'62.

1. Hydrometeorologicky ustav, Praha.

GRIGOROV, Iv., inzh.; SLABAKOVA, B., inzh.; TSVETKOV, Tsv., inzh.

Improved running of the VAMO-107 engine by some modifications  
in combustion process. Mashinostroene 11 no.10:16-22 0 '62.

SLABATINSKIY, S. A.

"Interaction of  $5 \cdot 10^9$  -  $5 \cdot 10^{10}$  ev Cosmic Ray Particles With Be Nuclei .I," by N. G. Birger, N. L. Grigorov, V. V. Guseva, G. B. Zhdanov, S. A. Slabatinskiy, and G. M. Stashkov, Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 31, No 6 (12), Dec 56, pp 971-981

This represents a study of meson production by  $5 \cdot 10^9$  -  $5 \cdot 10^{10}$  ev cosmic ray particles under conditions closely approximating nucleon-nucleon interactions. A Wilson cloud chamber containing a  $9.8$  gram/cm<sup>2</sup> Be plate was used.

The article analyzes in detail 11 interaction events involving the formation of four or more secondary charged particles. The angular distribution of  $\pi$ -mesons and nucleons in the center of mass system of the two colliding nucleons and the distribution of primary particle energy among the secondary particles are obtained for these events. (U)

Sum. 1345

SLABATINSKIY, S.A.

"Analysis of Events of Meson Production by Cosmic Ray Particles. II," by N. G. Birger, V. V. Guseva, K. A. Maksimenko, S. V. Ryabikov, S. A. Slabatinskiy, and G. M. Stashkov, Physics Institute imeni F. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 31 No 6 (12), Dec 56, pp 982-986

This work describes three events of the creation of mesons by cosmic ray particles with energies above 5 Bev. The momentum of the particles was determined by magnetic deflection in an apparatus made up of two cloud chambers. The measurements were made in winter of 1955-56.

"The analysis confirms the existence of a large spread in the number of secondary particles and in the energy transferred to the  $\pi$ -mesons."

N. A. Dobroton reviewed the results. (U)

Sum. 1345

Slabchenko, A. G.  
USSR/Physics - X-ray analysis

FD-907

Card 1/1 Pub 153-16/26

Author : Fesenko, Ye. G., and Slabchenko, A. G.

Title : X-ray structural analysis of solid solutions of (Ba, Pb) TiO<sub>3</sub>

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 24, 1288-1290, Jul 1954

Abstract : Two series of specimens BaO - TiO<sub>2</sub> and PbO - TiO<sub>2</sub> annealed at various temperatures were analyzed by x-rays for phase structure. During annealing the formation reaction of BaTiO<sub>3</sub> and PbTiO<sub>3</sub> was found terminated within an hour at temperatures of 800 and 700°C respectively. Three references including one US.

Institution : --

Submitted : August 1, 1953

SLABCHENKO, A.G.

X-ray structure study of the phase composition of agglomerate.  
Zav. lab. 24 no. 5:579-582 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Radiography) (Phase rule and equilibrium)  
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

MITROFANOV, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TIKIDZHIYEV, R.N., kand. ekon. nauk; BEREGOVA, L.I.; SLABCHENKO, S.K.; SHAPIRO, Ye.A.; KORZUN, P.P., kand. ekon. nauk; KHAVKIN, S.N., kand. ekon. nauk; REZHIKOV, A.I.; KONIKOV, L.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Determining specific capital investments in industry]  
Opredelenie udel'nykh kapital'nykh vlozhenii v promyshlennost. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 215 p.  
(MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut.

(Capital investments)

SLABCZYNISKI, ..

"Polish Scholars and Defenders of Colonial Nations." p. 298 (Problemy, Vol. 9  
no. 5, 1953 Warszawa.)

Vol. 3, no. 6

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

SLABCZYNISKI, W.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: KOSMOS. SERIA A: BIOLOGIA. Vol. 7, no. 4, 1958.

SLABCZYNISKI, W. Darwin's unknown letter. p. 381.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959,  
Unclass.

P/512/62/000/005/004/006  
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Pietrzak, Jerzy, and Slabecka, Aleksandra  
TITLE: Domain structure of single  $WO_3$  crystals  
SOURCE: Poznan. Universytet. Zeszyty naukowe. no.39.  
Matematyka, fizyka, chemia, no.5, 1962, 99-108  
TEXT: The authors review briefly crystals of the perovskite type which have a regular symmetry at high temperatures but transform to a different crystallographic system at a lower temperature, this transformation being accompanied by anomalous dielectric behaviour. Tungsten trioxide was chosen since it exhibits both ferroelectric and antiferroelectric properties. The work concentrates on the study of the domain structure of  $WO_3$  at room temperature and the effect of thermal treatment, mechanical strains and electric field on its structure. Transparent crystals of  $WO_3$  were prepared by sublimation by heating chemically pure anhydrous tungstic acid up to 1380 °C followed by rapid cooling. Yellowish-green transparent platelets were collected from the bottom of the platinum crucible. The crystals used for samples were from 0.1 to 0.5 mm by 0.5 to 2 mm.

Domain structure of single  $\text{WO}_3$  ...P/512/62/000/005/004/006  
E202/E192

The domain structure of the above single crystals was studied by means of a Reichert polarizing microscope. The domain structure was studied on two surfaces perpendicular to the b and c crystallographic axes. It was not found possible to extend these observations to the surface perpendicular to the a-axis in view of the brittleness present in that plane. The extinction studies confirmed the results of S. Sawada and G.C. Danielson (Phys. Rev., 113, 1959, 1005). The surface observations showed the presence of a zone or wedge-like domain structure. The domains usually make a 45° angle with the edge of the crystal. The angle between the axes of two neighboring domains, viz:

$$\Theta = 2 \operatorname{arc} \tan \frac{b}{a} - \frac{\pi}{2} \approx 2^\circ$$

was confirmed by X-ray and optical observations. The effect of the electric field on the domain structure was studied by applying silver electrodes on parallel surfaces perpendicular to the c or b axes. It was found that the application of the field parallel to these axes does not change the domain structure.

Card 2/4

Domain structure of single  $WO_3$ ...

P/512/62/000/005/004/006  
E202/E192

Thermal treatments consisting of heating the crystals to 800 °C for 15 min and cooling at a slow rate (8 hours) to room temperature and repeated heating and rapid cooling ( $\sim 10$  sec) caused considerable changes in the domain structure. Crystals with a number of domains after slow cooling formed single domain. The same crystals which followed rapid cooling reverted to a number of domains. The surface perpendicular to the b-axis had domains of similar widths to the original ones but the surface perpendicular to the c-axis formed considerably wider domains with thicker walls than the original ones. It was concluded that in  $WO_3$ , in contrast to other ferroelectrics, there is no field depolarizing energy which could be reduced as a result of the formation of a domain structure. Thus, such a reduction affects only the strain energy connected with the presence of faults. At room temperature  $WO_3$  shows monoclinic symmetry and contains four deformed  $WO_3$  octahedra in the unit cell. Due to the fact that the axes lengths are approximately  $2c > b > a$ , the pressure acting along the c or b axes generates or favors the growth of these domains in which the shortest axis is parallel to the direction of pressure.

Card 3/4

Domain structure of single  $WO_3$  ...

P/512/62/000/005/004/006  
E202/E192

Hence it was concluded that the effect of pressure on the domain structure of the  $WO_3$  crystal is connected with its monoclinic structure.

There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fizyki doswiadczałnej  
(Department of Experimental Physics)

SUBMITTED: April, 1960

Card 4/4

PIETRZAK, Jerzy; SLARECKA, Aleksandra

Domain structure of WO<sub>3</sub> single crystals. Mat chemia  
no.5:99-108 '62.

1. Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczałnej, Uniwersytet im.  
Adama Mickiewicza, Poznan.

SZCZYPINSKI, W.; WITKOWSKI, W.; SLABECKA, D.

Comparison of the effectiveness of new insecticides on the rape  
beetle (*Meligethes aeneus* F.). Rocznauk roln 81 no.3:655-  
669 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

(Poand--Rape (Plant))  
(Insecticides)  
(*Meligethes aeneus*)

SZCZYPINSKI, W.; WITKOWSKI, W.; SLABECKA, D.

Research on the dusts of azotox made on various carriers. Rocz  
nauk roln rosl 82 no.1:219-249 '60. (EEAI 10:7)  
(Trichlorobischlorophenylethane)  
(Meligethes aeneus) (Poland--Plants) (Rape)

SLATEJ, J.

How to raise the qualification of foremen.

P. 2:1. (STAVBA.) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

SLANEK, F.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: PRIMYSL POTRAVIN Vol. 9, no. 5, Aug. 1958

SLANEK, F. Purification and disinfection means used in dairying  
and the corrosion of metals, p. 422.

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 5  
May 1959, Unclass.

SLABEYCIUS J.  
MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/6 Surgery June 57

3288. SLABEYCIUS J., REPÁS S. and KUBIS J. Úst. pre Všeob a Exp. Patol.  
LFUK, Bratislava; I. Chir. Klin. LFUK, Bratislava. - Experimentálna  
transplantácia prežívajúcich ciev. Experimental transplantation  
of surviving vessels BRATISLAVSKÉ LEKÁRS. LISTY 1956, 36(II) /2  
(65-74) Illus. 6

For the survival of the abdominal and thoracic aorta of dogs the solution of Gross  
proved to be the best. The stored vessels were histologically examined after 10,  
24, 30, 43, 51, 77 and 89 days. The intima and muscle cells of the media were

3288 CONT.

preserved as long as for 51 days, the elastica for 89 days. The vitality of stored grafts was demonstrable by growth in tissue culture as long as to 50 days. Grafts 5 to 8 cm. long were transplanted into the abdominal aorta of the dog below the renal arteries after a storage of 3, 9, 41, 56, 59, 71, 89 days. Transplantations of grafts up to 59 days of storage were successful. With a graft stored for 77 days, after transplantation into the thoracic aorta rupture occurred the 5th day following operation, and with a graft stored for 89 days on the 3rd day. The passability of the graft was controlled also aortographically, the healing of the graft by laparotomy control and by histological examination of the transplanted graft after 7, 9 and 12 months. The intima was built up by a thickened layer of connective tissue, the muscular elements were substituted by connective tissue, the structure of the elastica in some places of the graft was preserved even after 12 months.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.19 Vol.1/3 Cardiovascular Mar 57

854. SLABEYCIUS J. and BURROS M. I. Chir. Klin., Bratislava. Ligovanie dolnej dutej zily u dekompenzovanych kardiakov a s tym súvisiaci hemodynamicky problém *Ligation of the inferior vena cava in heart failure and the consequent haemodynamic problems* Bratislavské lekárs. Listy 1956, 36(II)/7 (422—428) Graphs 4 Tables 3

In 5 cases of heart failure in the terminal stage, which did not respond to the usual treatment, the inferior vena cava was ligated, and in 2 both external iliac veins were ligated without operative mortality. Even while they were still on the operating table, the patients showed improvement of respiration and they all reported post-operative reduction of dyspnoea and disappearance of attacks of cardiac asthma. In 4 patients, the blood urea level was decreased and in 5 out of 6 patients examined, the urea clearance was considerably improved. An explanation is given of the influence of ligation of the inferior vena cava on the haemodynamics of heart failure, and of the mechanism of alleviation of dyspnoeic symptoms.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Internal Secretion. Pancreas.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, № 21, 1958, 9773<sup>4</sup>

Author : Slabeycius, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Surgical Treatment of Hyperinsulinism

Orig Pub: Lekar. obzor., 1958, 7, № 1, 26-35

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

49

POGADY, J.; SLABEYCIUS, J.

Data on symptomatological treatment of some sexual neurotic disorders.  
Cesk. psychiat. 57 no.6:379-382 '61.

1. Psychiatricka klinika Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave. I. Chirurgicka  
klinika Lek. fak. UK v Bratislav.  
(SEX DISORDERS)

SLABREYCIUSOVA, M.

Adaptation of culture methods for cytologic studies. Bratislavské  
listy Suppl.1. Vol.30:20-24 1950. (CLML 19:4)

1. Carlsberg Fundation Biological Institute in Kodan.

SLABEYCIUSOVA, M.; STANEK, I.

Experimental cytology in normal and pathologic neurology; tissue  
of certain tumors of the central nervous system cultivated in  
vitro. Biol.listy 31 Suppl:54-66 2 Jan 1951. (CIML 20:9)

1. Of the Histo-Embryological Institute of the Medical Faculty  
of Slovak University, Bratislava.

SLABEYCIUSOVA M. and STANEK I. Z Histol.-embryol. ustavu lek. rak. SU v Bratislave. K. experimentalnej cytologii normalnej a patologickej neuroglie. II. Poznamky ku kultivacii normalneho tkaniva centralnego nervoveho systemu Experimental cytology of normal and pathological neuroglia. II. Cultivation of normal tissue of the central nervous system Bratislavské lekars. list. 1951, 31/1-2 (60-71) Illus. 22

Grey substance of human foetuses, young dogs and chicken embryos was cultivated in: human plasma 18%, human placental serum 18%, Gey's solution 54%, embryonic extract 10%. Observation in vivo, photography in phase contrast, fixation (Rin gerformol) and staining (haem., Sudan IV). Observed cell forms: (1) Macrophages with many plasmatic processes, containing mitochondria, fat granules and phagocytized particles of cells; (2) growth zone consisting of large flat cells with an ovoid clear nucleus and (more numerous) little fusiform or ovoid cells with a small dark staining nucleus; they all form a reticular formation around the culture; (3) 'neuronoid' cells resembling growing neurons. The large quantity of macrophages can develop from all forms of glial elements, not only from microglia which the authors regard as an ectodermal tissue. As the forms observed resemble in detail those observed in cultures of pathological glia, it is considered that all cells take their origin by proliferation and migration of glial and not nervous elements.

Frankenberger - Prague (I, 8)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section VIII, Vol 5, No 10

THURZO, Viliam, MUDr.; SLABEYCIUSOVA, Maria, MUDr.; KLIMEK, Milos, MUDr.;  
KOVAROVA, Valeria, MUDr.

New filtrable fowl tumor. Cesk.onkol. 1 no.3-4:230-234 1954.

1. Issledovatel'skii institut Onkologii, Bratislava, ul. Cs.  
armady 17.

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,  
myxosarcoma, filtrable in fowl)  
(MYXOSARCOMA, experimental,  
filtrable in fowl)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 10/9 Pediatrics Sept 56

1803. KWIATKOWSKA M. and ŚLĄBIAK B. Kola Naukowego przy Zakł. Anat. patol. Z. M., Łódź. "Zwyrodnienie tłuszczowe w nerkach, wątrobie i mięśniu sercowym u noworodków. Fatty degeneration of kidneys, liver, and cardiac muscle in the newborn PEDIAT. POL. 1955, 31/10 (923-932) Illus. 6

The liver, kidneys, and the cardiac muscle were examined histologically in 41 newborn infants. Among these infants 20 were premature babies and 8 born dead. The range of life was between several hours to 16 days. The conclusions were: fatty degeneration of kidneys, liver and the cardiac muscle may develop during foetal life, most probably caused by abnormalities of the foetuses, an abnormality of parturition and by diseases of pregnancy in the mother.

Bechcińska Bożenna - 16d4 (VII, 10)

KWIATKOWSKA, Maria; SLABIAK, Bozenna

Renal, hepatic and myocardial fatty degeneration in newborn  
infants. Pediat.polska 30 no.10:923-932 Oct '55.

1. Z Kola Naukowego przy Zakladzie Anatomii Patologicznej  
A M w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof.dr med. A Pruszczynski. Lodz.

Narutowicz 96. Zakl.Anat.Pat.

(INFANT NEWBORN, diseases,  
fatty degen. in kidneys, liver & myocardium)

(LIVER, diseases,  
fatty degen. in newborn inf)

(KIDNEYS, diseases,  
fatty degen. in newborn inf.)

(MYOCARDIUM, diseases,  
fatty degen. in newborn inf.)

SLABIHOUBEK, F., Prof., MUDr.; KUCEROVA, V., MUDr.; NEKLAN, J., MUDr.

Certain results of field prevention of tuberculosis. Cesk.  
zdravot. 4 no.11:656-664 Nov 56.

1. Z Ustavu organizace zdravotnictvi lekarske fakulty PU v  
Olomouci, prend. prof. dr. F. Slabihoudek.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, prevention and control,  
in Czech. (Cz))

SLABIHOUBEK, F., Prof., MUDr.

How to teach public health organization in public health schools. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.2:122-123 Feb 57.

1. Prednosta Ustavu organizace zdravotnictvi LF PU v Olomouci.  
(PUBLIC HEALTH, educ.  
courses on pub. health organiz. (Cz))

SLABIHOUBEK, Frantisek

On the significance of conferences on internal medicine. Cas.lek.cesk  
100 no.46:1462-1465 17 N '61.

1. Ustav zdravotnictvi PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. Fr. Slabihoudek.  
(MEDICINE)

SLABIK, Jan, mgr inz.

New blasting methods in crosscut works. Przegl gorn 19  
no.12:482-486 D '63.

SLABIKOV, V. (Kirovsk)

Experience obtained from work in the 6th grade with respect  
to the mastering of the concept of the altitude of a triangle.  
Mat. v shkole no.5:66-67 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Geometry, Plane) (Triangle)

SLABIKOV, V. A.

"Automation of the Distribution of Active Capacities in a Power System." Cand  
Tech Sci, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin, Min Higher Education  
USSR, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational  
Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

Usov, S.V., prof.; ROZENBERG, B.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV,  
G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SLABIКОV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Frequency control with allowance for economic distribution of load  
in large power systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no. 2:1-11  
(MIRA 11:7)  
F '58.

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina.  
(Electric power plants--Load)

USOV, S.V., prof.; PAVLOV, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SLABIKOV, V.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; BUDKIN, I.A., inzh.

Automatic device for load distribution in power systems. Elektri-  
chestvo no.4:47-51 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina.  
(Electric power distribution) (Automatic control)

SLABIKOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Calculating the distribution coefficient of active loads leading  
to minimum losses in the networks. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
3, no.6:7-13 Je '60.

1.' Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina.  
Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh stantsiy.  
(Electric networks)

USOV, S.V., prof.; PAVLOV, G.M., dotsent; SLABIKOV, V.A., dotsent

Computer for calculating the load distribution in electric  
power systems with hydroelectric power stations. Elektrichesstvo  
no.3:24-28 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Interconnected electric utility systems)

SLABIN, V. I.

PA5/49T30

USSR/Geography  
Volcanology  
Soils, Marshy

May 48

"Marshes in Craters of the Vygorlatskiy Mountain Range," V. I. Slabin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  P

"Priroda" No 5

The Vygorlatskiy Range in Transcarpathian Ukraine is entirely composed of volcanic rocks. Describes geological history and present appearance of the Irshava River valley in the vicinity of the Buzhor crater.

5/49T30

VODNANSKY, J.; SLABINA, M.; SCHNEIDER, B.

Investigation of the changes in composition and structure of  
cellulose and wood by infrared spectroscopy. Coll Cz Chem  
28 no. 12:3245-3256 D '63.

1. Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, and Paper and Cellulose Research In-  
stitute, Research Laboratory, Prague.

HAVRANEK, Jaroslav; SLABINA, Miroslav

New straw pulping mill in Hungary. Papir a celulosa 18  
no. 6: 117-118 Je '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav papieru a celulozy.

L 7881-66 EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) DS/RM  
ACC NR: AP5025015 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0079/0079

AUTHORS: Kozhevnikova, N. Ye.; Mochalova, O. A.; Pashkov, A. B.; Sapozhnikov, V. B.; Slabkaya, L. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining anion exchangers. Class 39, No. 173924 announced by State Scientific Research Institute for Plastics (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 79

TOPIC TAGS: anion exchanger, copolymer, styrene, divinylbenzene, plastic, ion exchange, resin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining anion exchangers on the basis of chloromethylated copolymer of styrene and divinylbenzene. To increase the radiation stability of the anion exchangers, the copolymers are treated with trialkylstilbines during heating.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun64

nw  
Card 1/1

UDC: 541.183.123.3:678.746.22

SLASKINA, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FIRSOVA, T.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; POTOKIN, V.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VOLKOV, G.K., kand. vet. nauk; SHKUDOVA, R.I., red.

[Principles of animal husbandry] Osnovy zhivotnovodstva.  
Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 263 p. (MIRA 18:11)

POKROVSKIY, G.I.; SLABKIY, L.I.; STERLIGOV, V.L., red.;  
CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Physics in technology] Fizika v tekhnike. Moskva,  
Voenizdat, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 16:11)  
(Physics) (Technology)

L 17157-63      EPA(b)/EWT(1)/FCC(w)/FS(v)-2/BDS/ES(v)    AFFTC/ASD/  
AFMDC/ESD-3/APGC/SSD    Pd-4/Pe-4/Pg-4/Po-4/Pq-4    GW

ACCESSION NR: AT3006836

S/2560/63/000/016/0034/0045

AUTHOR: Gurko, O. V.; Slabkiy, L. I.

TITLE: Use of the force effects of the gravitational and (light)  
electromagnetic fields of the sun for the orientation of spaceships

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Iskusst. sputniki Zemli, no. 16, 1963, 34-45

TOPIC TAGS: spaceship, space probe, artificial satellite, space  
flight, spaceship orientation, spaceship stabilization, space  
travel

ABSTRACT: The possibility of simultaneously utilizing both the  
gravitational and the electromagnetic fields of the sun to main-  
tain the stable orientation of a space vehicle relative to a  
heliocentric coordinate system during a space flight by the method  
of passive stabilization is considered. Passive stabilization is  
defined as the capability of a spaceship to return to a prede-  
termined orientation after a perturbation without the expenditure  
of fuel. In the linear approximation of the general stabilization  
Card 1/2

L 17157-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006836

problem an extended flight of the spaceship is possible along a circular heliocentric orbit since, within the sphere of solar attraction, the gravitational and the light pressure torques acting on the spaceship reinforce each other. Some parameters for the flights of spaceships along such orbits are derived. The limiting radius of the spherical region of space in the vicinity of the sun, in which stable flights utilizing the two effects are possible by means of passive stabilization, is shown to be of the order of four astronomical units. In the plane of an ellipse such a boundary would be roughly equal to Jupiter's orbit. Beyond this region the retarding force of interplanetary gas makes it impossible to obtain passive stabilization of the spaceship by means of the gravitational field and light pressure of the sun. It is noted that the method considered cannot be utilized in the vicinity of the planets.

Orig. art. has: 28 formulas, 3 tables, and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none  
SUBMITTED: 10May62  
SUB CODE: ASDATE ACQ: 08Aug63  
NO REF Sov: 009ENCL: 00  
OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BUKHALOV, Yu.F., dotsent; PARTOLIN, M.P., dotsent; SLABKIY, O.S., dotsent;  
KULIKOV, I.M., dotsent

A book about M.O. Maksimovich ("Philosophy of M.O. Maksimovich"  
by D. Ostrianin. Reviewed by IU.F. Bukhalov and others). Nauka  
i zhyttia 11 no.1:60-61 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra filosofii Khar'kovskogo universiteta.  
(Maksimovich, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, 1804-1873)  
(Ostrianin, D.)

SLABKIY, P.P. (Kamenets-Podol'skiy, ul.Shevchenko, d.1.kv.17)

Mistakes in and complications from the use of muscle relaxants.  
Nov. khir. arkh. no.12:74-76 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kamenets-Podol'skiy oblastnoy gospital' dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy  
voyny.

(MUSCLE RELAXANTS

SLABKIY, P.P. (Kamenets-Podol'skiy, khmel'nitskoy oblasti, ul.  
Shevchenko, d.1)

Results of treating endarteritis obliterans with ganglioblocking  
agents. Klin. khir. no.10:45-48 0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kamenets-Podol'skiy oblastnoy gospital' dlya invalidov  
Otechestvennoy voyny.  
(ARTERIES—DISEASES) (HEXONIUM)

Ильин, Юрий Маркович; Голубин, В.А., ств. ред.;  
А. МИЧК, с.и., реф.

[Effect of wind air temperature in the European part of  
the U.S.S.R.] Vliyanie vetrov na temperaturu vozdukha  
Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat,  
1964. 125 p. (MIRA 17:8)

GRUZA, Georgiy Vadimovich; PETROSYANTS, M.A., otr. red.;  
SLABKOVICH, G.I., red.

[Integral characteristics of the general circulation of the atmosphere] Integral'nye kharakteristiki obshchei tsirkulyatsii atmosfery. Leningrad, Gidrometeosizdat, 1965. 145 p.  
(MIRA 18:10)

MEL'NIKOVA, T.V.; SLABKOVICH, G.I., red.

[Climate of Magadan] Klimat Magadana. Leningrad, Gid-  
rometeoizdat, 1965. 96 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SEMENOVA, O.A.; LEUKHINA, G.N.; AYZENSHTAT, B.A., red.;  
SLABKOVICH, G.I., red.

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L 01124-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)  
MJW(CL)/JD/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5019665

UR/0369/65/001/003/0375/0376

58  
51  
B

AUTHOR: Kavich, I. V.; Slabkovskiy, I. S.

44,55 44,55

TITLE: Correlation between KX-ray absorption edge and other properties of certain nickel-base solutions

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mehanika materialov, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 375-376

TOPIC TAGS: KX-ray absorption edge, K absorption edge, nickel base solution, solid solution, shortwave displacement, alloy element/DRS-2 longwave spectrograph

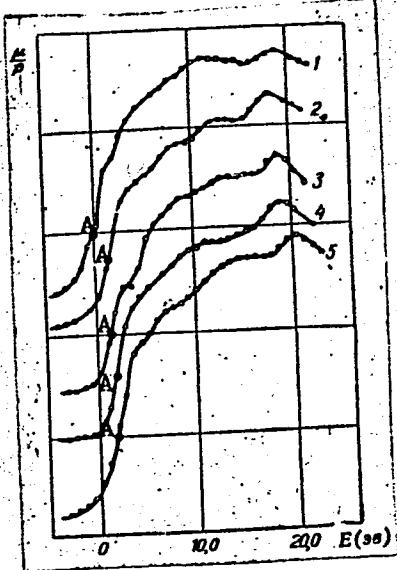
ABSTRACT: In the interest of the development of improved heat- and oxidation-resistant alloys, the authors investigated the pattern of variation in the K absorption edge of nickel as a function of alloy elements in nickel-base solid solutions containing Si, Ti, Nb, and Ta (5 at. %), obtained by melting together the pure metals in a helium-atmosphere electric arc furnace. The KX-ray absorption edge was investigated by means of a DRS-2 longwave spectrograph. It was found (Fig. 1) that the formation of solid solutions, as compared with metallic Ni, leads to a shortwave displacement of the K absorption edge of Ni. Point A denotes

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019665

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K absorption edge of nickel in metallic nickel and in solid solutions:

- 1 - metallic Ni; 2 - Ni + 5 at.% Si;  
3 - Ni + 5 at.% Ti; 4 - Ni + 5 at.% Nb;  
5 - Ni + 5 at.% Ta.

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Medical Institute of the Red Star (Lecebny ustav Ruda Hvezda)  
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